W. H Parker

VOL. X. No. 4.

# THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, February, 1885.

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MIDDLEBURY:
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1885.

# Middlebury College,

## FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

### REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness): Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

### CALENDAR.

1884. Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 23—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1885. Jan. 8.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 24.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 24.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 9.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 23—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 28.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
June 30.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 1.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 10—Fall Term begins, Thursday,

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
*Middlebury, Vt.*

# The Undergraduate.

VOL. X. MIDDLEBURY, VT., FEBRUARY, 1885. No. 4.

## KATE SHELLY.

HAVE you heard how a girl saved the lightning express?
Of Kate Shelly, whose father was killed on the road?
Were he living to-day he'd be proud to possess
Such a daughter as Kate. Ah! 'twas courage she showed
On that terrible evening when Donahue's train
Jumped the bridge and went down in the darkness and rain.

She was only fifteen, but a woman in size,
With a figure as graceful and lithe as a doe:
With peach-blossom cheeks, and with violet eyes,
And teeth and complexion like new-fallen snow;
With a nature unspoiled and unblemished by art;
With a generous soul, and a warm, noble heart.

'Tis evening, the darkness is dense and profound;
Men linger at home by their bright blazing fires;
The wind wildly howls with a horrible sound,
And shrieks through the vibrating telegraph wires;
The fierce lightning flashes along the black sky;
The rain falls in torrents; the river rolls by.

The scream of a whistle! the rush of a train!
The sound of a bell!—a mysterious light
That flashes and flares through the fast falling rain;
A rumble! a roar! shrieks of human affiright!
The falling of timbers! the space of a breath;
A splash in the river! then darkness and death!

Kate Shelly recoils at the terrible crash;
The sounds of destruction she happens to hear;
She springs to the window, she throws up the sash,
And listens and looks with feelings of fear.
The tall tree-tops groan, and she hears the faint cry
Of a drowning man down in the river near by!

Her heart feebly flutters, her features grow wan,
And then through her soul, in a moment, there flies
A forethought that gives her the strength of a man.
She turns to her trembling old mother and cries:
"I must save the express; 'twill be here in an hour!"
Then out through the door disappears in the shower.

She flies down the track through the pitiless rain;
She reaches the river, the water below
Whirls and seethes through the timbers—she shudders again.
"The bridge! to Moingona! God help me to go!"
Then closely about her she gathers her gown,
And on the wet ties, with a shiver, sinks down.

Then carefully over the timbers she creeps
On her hands and her knees, almost holding her breath;
The loud thunder peals, and the wind wildly sweeps,
And struggles to hurry her downward to death.
But the thought of the train, to destruction so near,
Removes from her soul every feeling of fear!

With the blood dripping down from each torn, bleeding limb,
Slowly over the timbers her dark way she feels;
Her fingers grow numb and her head seems to swim;
Her strength is fast failing; she staggers, she reels;
She falls! Ah! the danger is over at last;
Her feet touch the earth and the long bridge is passed!

In an instant new life seems to come to her form—
She springs to her feet and forgets her despair.
On, on to Moingona! She faces the storm!
She reaches the station! The keeper is there!
"Save the lightning express! Ho! hang out the red light!
There's death on the bridge at the river to-night!"

Out flashes the signal light, rosy and red,
Then sounds the loud roar of the swift-coming train,
The hissing of steam, and then brightly ahead
The gleam of a headlight illumines the rain.
"Down brakes!" shrieks the whistle, defiant and shrill.
She heeds the red signal! she slackens! she's still!

Ah! noble Kate Shelly, your mission is done;
Your deed that dark night will not fade from our gaze.
An endless renown you have worthily won;
Let the Nation be just and accord you its praise,
Let your name, let your fame and your courage declare
What a *woman* can do and a *woman* can dare!

*—From "Away Out West," by Eugene J. Hall.*

## THE FUTURE OF THE CONGO.

TWENTY-SIX years ago the epoch of modern discovery in Africa began. During this period civilization has been making slow but sure progress toward her heart. It was for a long time a question among explorers as to what was the exact source of that mighty river, which by its annual overflow waters, with its tributaries, Northeastern Africa. But scarcely had this mystery been partially solved when Livingstone pressed on into the interior for further discoveries and to prepare the way for missions. He was soon followed by Stanley, whose efforts resulted in the discovery of the source of the largest river in western Africa south of the Niger.

The region of the upper Congo is remarkable for its fertility. Nearly all European vegetables can be profitably raised, and many fruits and products of commerce grow wild. The soil is also quite rich in minerals. Stanley found ivory as abundant as fuel. But

the inhabitants were of the wildest and most indolent character conceivable. The banks, lined with jungles, were swarming with all kinds of ferocious beasts. The changes of climate are so sudden and the phenomena of the seasons so peculiar that much care is necessary for the preservation of health.

Portugal has been steadily gaining power near the mouth of the Congo, while the International Association has held the upper regions. This Association consists of a committee of twelve Belgians, two Englishmen and one Frenchman, with the King of the Belgians at its head, acting as a private person and furnishing the requisite means from his own purse.

Portugal, Belgium and England have claims in the Congo valley. The treaty tha twas signed in February last was drawn up between the English and Portugese with the understanding that Portugal should have the sovereignty over the territory from 5° 12' to 8° south latitude, which would include a coast line of about 200 miles, with these conditions: (1) That the freedom of trade and navigation on the River Congo should be absolute, involving exemption from all river dues or tolls; (2) That equality should be secured to missionaries of all creeds.

Serious objections at once arose in regard to this treaty. It was granted by all that some authority was needed to check the slaughters which were continually being perpetrated; but the question was this: Has England alone the power to yield up to Portugal the supreme authority over a territory in which so many nations are interested without previously having held a consultation with those nations? In this proposed treaty but little notice is taken of the power of the International Association,but the purpose seems to be that these two nations settle the matter to their mutual satisfaction, regardless of the feelings of the outside world.

A conference, in which the United States was represented, has been held at Berlin to regulate the commerce of nations with the Congo country. The result of this meeting is well known.

It is essential to the commercial interests on the Congo that its navigation be free to all nations, and that a line of connection be formed between Central Africa and the coast.

Emancipation in America necessarily checked somewhat the demand for slaves, and thus was offered a grand opportunity for the ingress of civilization into Western Africa. But as men suitable for such an undertaking were not incited to action, the slave trade continued in the interior, while speculators from various nations erected mills all along the banks of the Congo, and compelled the natives to work them. Each mill-owner formed, as it were, a kingdom of his own, with the natives as truly serfs as in feudal times. Many deeds of the grossest violence were perpetrated in consequence of this management. Yet this life, not much superior to that of the American slave, was made still more intolerable by the excessive use of intoxicants. Some may ask, why not band these kinglets together? Mr. Johnston thinks that to band together the *native* kinglets would be but to turn them against the whites, and thus still further impede the progress of civilization. If this is the probable result of such a combination, can we expect that the union of these kinglets, composed of shrewd rascals, a majority of whom are natives, would have a better result?

"The power which will have the desired effect" says Johnston, "must approach as a monarch and demand respect." At the present the International Assembly and the steamers of Mr. Stanley alone represent civilization in the Congo valley.

If the cause of the false prophet, which is the cause of the slave-hunters of Africa, is supported, another obstacle is thrown in the way of the further advancement of civilization in Africa.

The emancipation of slaves in America, it is thought by some, was the first and greatest step toward the civilization of Africa. The negroes, having to-day equal rights with the whites, are to some extent becoming educated; but such a distinction in caste is made that, it is thought by some, they will become interested in their fatherland, and see, at some future time, when they have themselves become more civilized, that to civilize Africa is to exalt their own race. "Then they will not only *migrate*, as they have been doing in the past, but they will *emigrate*, and from the United States the stream of civilization will inevitably lead to Africa." John T. Morgan says: "The Free States of the Congo open to the American negro his first real opportunity to prove himself worthy of the liberties and civilization with which he has been endowed."

But are the negroes, who are now so rapidly becoming civilized that they hold government offices and places of trust, likely to abandon these positions for

the prospects which the Congo offers. Much less is it to be expected that they will be attracted thither by kindred feeling. And if it is not this class who will go, what sort of civilization would that be which the average negro would introduce?

It is to be hoped that in a territory so well adapted by nature to meet the wants of mankind, the advancement of civilization will be rapid. But until some definite and decided step is taken the future of the Congo will remain an insoluble mystery.

## A FLOWER AND ITS LESSON.

THE sundew is a small plant found growing in cold bogs in certain sections of the Northern States. It looks innocent enough clinging to a decayed log. Its shapely rosette of rather long-stalked leaves nestles closely to the soil; and in the center there is sent up a lengthened stem, at the top of which a few flowers unfold themselves. But in this unostentatious vegetable we have a representative of the most cunning and ruthless of our insect-eating plants. The spider spins his web to entrap the unwary victim; but he is not shrewder than this senseless plant. A wise fly is supposed to know the danger of the silken skein so skillfully prepared and wisely located, and a spider understands that a good degree of activity is needed on his part in a successful ambuscade; but what fly could be expected to know the danger threatening as he skims along to light upon yonder substantial leaf? Just at the moment when he feels most secure, he finds himself in the deadly toils of an inexorable foe. He is just beginning to sip the nectar when the enemy is upon him, and he has the nightmare experience of being unable to flee.

Each leaf of the sundew is shaped somewhat like a wooden spade, with wide handle and rounded corners. As you look at the blade closely, you will notice numberless long viscid reddish hairs with enlarged crimson tips. The surface of the leaf is greenish. Exuding among these hairs is a quantity of sweet sticky matter. An insect, attracted by the brilliant color of the glands, lights upon the leaf, and feeds upon the sweet secretion. Immediately the concealed machinery is set at work. The edges begin slowly to curl over. The insect soon becomes aware of its danger; but, alas! its feet are clogged by the gummy secretion, the hairs are wound among its wings, the corrosive acids begin to act, the harder its struggle the more rapidly curls the leaf, which at last closes over like a vise, and begins the process of digestion. A recent writer says: "For my own part I cannot watch the poor creature struggling to free his legs and wings from this horrible, impassive, blood-sucking plant without at once assisting him out of his trouble; for my instincts will not allow me to appraise the 'divine dexterity' of nature in causing destruction, so highly as some of our idealistic humanitarians have done; it is impossible not to feel a little thrill of horror at this battle between the sentient and the insentient, where the insentient always wins—this combination of seeming cunning and apparent hunger for blood on the part of a rooted, inanimate plant against a breathing, flying, conscious insect."

Have we not here in the physical world a striking analogy of facts that daily transpire in the realm of morals? What giddy mortal is there who flies from flower to flower but finds his sundew at last? Taking a sip from this pleasure and that, entering forbidden gardens of sensual delight, indulging in mental conceits that feed the pride, heedlessly approaching the dangerously magical circle of fixed habit—what observer does not shudder as he watches such butterfly life, and thinks of its inevitable results? With a criminal rashness they brush past the danger-signals. Everything about them appears to their sanguine temperament safe and interesting. They at last settle down upon their gorgeous sundew leaf just to sip a little of its nectar. That harmless leaf cannot injure. Have they not alighted on leaves before? And, too, they will delay but a moment. Ah, fatal moment! The exhilarating effect of the honey renders them oblivious of the imperceptible change in their surroundings. The leaf slowly begins to curl. We will go now. No; just one more taste. How sticky it is! Bah! we have had enough; too much; it turns our appetite. But what is the matter? This foot is fastened; yes, and that wing is gummed. Hasten; it grows darker! What! the leaf is closing over! How these corrosive acids bite! Help! Save me! Ah! grim monster, you have come at last,—have you? Good-by, father, mother, wife, children, home, Heaven!

The leaf closes over with the inexorableness of law, and a soul is plunged alone and helpless into eternity.

Could Christian ministers tell their own experiences with such cases, what a death-roll we should have! As the scientist would extricate the perishing fly from the monster plant, so would He who proclaims the only way of salvation pluck the brand from the burning. The Christian ministry, and Christian sentiment, as it widens its circle of influence, have the sufferings of mankind at heart, and, though often ignored, are the heaven-appointed guides of erring humanity.

There is another aspect in which we can view this blood-devouring plant. It is but one of a large type of severe things in nature. The recent researches in near and distant realms of science have emphasized some facts hard to be understood. The sundew belongs to a large family of plants which feed more or less upon blood. What explanation can we give for the seeming cruelty of the bee in killing off every year the drones? What animal survives a wild state except by a most severe struggle for existence? A fish was taken from a Southern lake, not long ago, within whose stomach was a smaller fish, which in turn had a still smaller fish within its stomach. Canine teeth were made for devouring flesh. The insectivora is a large family of birds. The same God who allows such "cruel" things in nature would not create a moral scheme out of harmony with the physical. The theology of the future is sure to have its "severe" side. There will probably, too, be a great development of its benevolent side. Yet, in view of our present scientific and theological knowledge, it is quite possible that the words of the late Professor Henry B. Smith were good prophecy: "One thing is certain—that infidel science will rout everything excepting thorough-going Christian orthodoxy. All the flabby theories, and the molluscous formations, and the intermediate purgatories of speculation, will go by the board. The fight will be between a stiff, thorough-going orthodoxy, and a stiff, thorough-going infidelity."

Loving words will cost but little,
  Journeying up the hill of life;
But they make the weak and weary
  Stronger, braver for the strife.
Do you count them only trifles?
  What on earth are sun and rain?
Never was a kind word wasted,
  Never was one said in vain.

The generous never enjoy their possessions so much as when others are made partakers of them.—*Sir W. Jones.*

## SPRING IS COMING.

BY F. W. BOURDILLON.

Spring is coming; o'er the meadow
  Lightly are her footsteps laid,
On the leaves in dewey shadow,
  On the flowers in sunny glade.

East winds cease and north winds flee her;
  Gossamer of silken sheen
Weaves the robes whereby we see her,
  Else she is not to be seen.

Yet who with a pure heart gazes
  Through her robes that wind and weave,
Sees her lips in rose-tipped daises,
  Sees her eyes in stars of eve.

Men catch glimpses few and fewer
  Through their toil and strife and din;
But the holy flowers view her,
  And the birds that know not sin.

Hence the calm-eyed primrose weareth
  Her sweet look of happiness;
Hence the violet perfume beareth,
  Daffodils their dazzling dress;

Hence the blackbird sings sweet vespers,
  And the lark loud hymns of praise,
And the very wind has whispers
  That to Heaven the heart can raise.

If I can put one touch of a rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman, I shall feel that I have worked with God.—*George MacDonald.*

The maelstrom attracts more notice than the quiet fountain; a comet draws more attention than the steady star. But is better to be the fountain than the maelstrom, and star than comet, following out the sphere and orbit of quiet usefulness in which God places us.—*Dr. John Hall.*

Rest and be silent! For faithfully listening,
  Patiently waiting, thine eyes shall behold
Pearls in the waters of quietness glistening,
  Treasures of promise that he shall unfold,
Rest, and be silent for Jesus is here,
  Calming and stilling each ripple of tear.

—*F. R. Havergal.*

Give me these links: first, sense of need; second, desire to get; third, belief that God has in store; fourth, belief that, though he withhold for a while, he loves to be asked; and, fifth, belief that asking will obtain—give me these links, and the chain will reach from earth to heaven, bringing heaven all down to me, or bearing me up into heaven.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

# THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

*MIDDLEBURY, VT., FEBRUARY, 1885.*

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J. A. JONES, '85.

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Address all business communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.


## EDITORIALS.

A CONVENTION was recently held at New York by the Foot-ball league, and the results of the meeting are highly gratifying to all friends of college games. The changes made will certainly avoid much of the unfairness, roughness and brutality which have characterized these games.

The *College Argus* speaks of these changes as follows:

Any one who strikes a blow must be instantly dismissed, and two points are given to the other side. This is a wholesome change. The same penalty is applied to those men who deliberately "pile up" on a man who has the ball down.

No "maul in goal" is allowed. Whoever crosses the line with the ball is awarded a touch-down at the point of crossing. This will do away with endless discussions over foul tackling b hind the goal line.

No one will be allowed to play on any League team who is not actually an active member of the college which the team represents. The lack of such a rule made it possible for U. of Pa. to import for the occasion of our game two men who did the playing which beat Wesleyan. The new rule is commendable.

The League shall appoint a referee who is to referee all League games. This may prove a bone of contention, but certainly no referee will be chosen not competent to fill the position. This rule, therefore, guards against any such fiasco as the Yale-Princeton game, played last Thanksgiving day, proved to be.

Each warning counts one for the opposite side. Last season it was somewhat of a disgrace not to be warned at least once in a game. In the future, fairness will help win the game.

The changes are admirable throughout and cannot fail to remedy the evils which certainly have followed this manly sport.

IF there is anything about our college which needs a most thorough remodelling, that is the mode of heating our chapel and recitation rooms. In this respect our college is very deficient indeed. The stoves now used are much too small for the size of the rooms. If we are destined to use wood stoves in these times of progress and civilization, by all means let us have new and larger ones. Why not give us a good coal-stove in each room that we may have something of modern comfort while we recite our lessons. Nearly every student in college has, or has had, a severe cold during this term, and according to the common testimony of many they have resulted from the intermittent way in which our rooms are heated.

WE have noticed in several of our exchanges, that many of the colleges are making vigorour preparations for the coming base-ball campaign. Where are the Middlebury nine? It is time that some practicing was done. Last year we did not make much progress, but had some fair playing. This year athletic sports will receive more attention we hope.

WE think there is the height of wisdom in the proposition made by the Amherst *Student* to form among the New England colleges an intercollegiate oratorical association. There might be considerable difficulty in getting at just the right plan of conducting such an association, but the long-established and ripened wisdom of New England ought to be sufficient for the task. As it appears to us, this would give a class of students who do not desire to take part in athletics to any great extent a chance to employ their spare time in a way which would prove a great benefit to them in after life. Would not such a movement tend also to give us an impulse in a much needed direction? We must remember that everything of solid worth has its difficulties, and that it is man's duty to overcome such. It is often claimed by

wise men that our supply of great orators is becoming very limited. There is certainly some truth in this claim. Perhaps some such plan as that suggested would be the means of starting out a new crop that shall bring honor and praise to the American nation.

HOW much ought a student to read while at college? We once heard two answers given to this question. One gentlemen said, "that students ought to read like horses during their college course, because when they get out and take up life's duties, there will be but little time for general reading." Another gentleman said, "that the student should read only as much as he will be able to thoroughly digest." Doubtless there is much truth in both these opinions. But it should be remembered that no arbitrary rule can be laid down in reference to the matter. The student must have a principle of his own by which to judge the right course.

The following words contain one of the golden principles of success in acquiring knowledge. Said Thomas Fowell Buxton to his sons: "Whatever you do know, know thoroughly. There are few instances in modern times of a rise equal to that of Sir Edward Sugden. After one of the Weymouth elections, I was shut up with him in a carriage for twenty-four hours. I ventured to ask him what was the secret of his success. His answer was: "I resolved, when beginning to read law, to make everything I acquired perfectly my own and never to go to a second thing till I had entirely accomplished the first. Many of my competitors read as much in a day as I read in a week; but at the end of twelve months my knowledge was as fresh as on the day it was acquired, while theirs had glided away from their recollection."

A MATTER which has been the subject of much discussion both in these columns and elsewhere has finally settled in a way pleasing to all interested therein. It was mentioned in the last number that a subscription of nearly $100 had been raised to improve the gymnasium, which had long been in a dilapidated condition. It may be of interest to the friends of the college to know the end to which this money has been put. Judging this to be the fact, a brief space is here taken to enumerate the apparatu purchased, and the present condition of the gymnasium. As the gymnasium was situated before the work of improvement commenced. it consisted of a horizontal stationary bar, a set of parallel bars, a swinging bar, a set of ladders and a few worthless remnants of Indian clubs, etc. The additions consist of three chest-expanders, a set both of high and low pulleys, a rowing machine and a good assortment of Indian clubs and dumb-bells. You can judge from the amount invested that the machines are all of the best quality, and from the number obtained that a small amount of money will go but a little way toward such purchases. The gymnasium now presents quite a respectable appearance, so much so that it has been thought best to give an exhibition after the boys have had sufficient practice. Whereas formerly it would have been a task to find a half a dozen students in the gymnasium at once except on Saturdays, now hardly a day passes but that that number or even more are present at a time, while during the day more than twice that number usually make their appearance. On all sides you will hear boasts, or see indications of increasing muscles. We are greatly indebted to the Faculty for the aid they have given us, both financially and otherwise. Professor Steele was the leading member on the committee for provision, and had the general management of the work. To Rev. Mr. Speare we are indebted for a coal stove, whereby our room is kept comfortable in moderately cold weather and during the cold snaps it would be next to an impossibility to heat it with the best of stoves, being so well-ventilated as it is by rickety windows. We feel truly grateful for this token of remembrance, well appreciating its superiority over the toy wood stove the place of which it has taken.

WE think all who were present at the vestry of the Congregational church, February 5, felt that the efforts of the ladies of the college toward acquiring the means wherewith to fit out for their use, between recitation hours, a room in the chapel building, were well directed. We can hardly mention the success with which various personages of Dickens were caricatured, for in so doing we would place ourselves in the unpleasant position of criticizers of our own actions, but leaving you to form your own judgments in this respect we can say the ladies acted their parts well and as for ourselves we enjoyed the evening very much. The parts taken by friends from the school and the village were equally well acted.

The music, both vocal and instrumental, formed a pleasant interlude to the exercises. The ladies of the village were generous in furnishing refreshments, and a pleasing repast was the result. Twenty-five doliars was the amount taken in.

WE cannot but notice the pleasant gathering at Professor Brainerd's, February 13, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Brainerd, to which all members of the college and many ladies from the village were invited. There was a large attendance. The novelty of the evening was the introduction of valentine cards. which were taken in grab-bag style, by the gentlemen, indicating by a combination of colors the ladies they were to have as companions for the evening. Refreshments were served and all returned home having had an enjoyable time.

## COMMUNICATION.

[The editors do not assume responsibility for the sentiments of the Comuunication Column.

### EZRA J. WARNER.

EZRA J. WARNER, now of the great wholesale grocery house in Chicago, of Sprague, Warner & Sprague, all Vermonters, is a graduate of Middlebury college; was of the class of 1861—valedictorian of the class. He will be remembered in Middlebury as the son of Joseph Warner, who was a banker there the greater part of his lifetime; a member of the Senate and Assembly; died in 1865. The mother was the only daughter of Judge Ezra Meech of Shelburn, who was one of the most extensive farmeis in New England in his time; a member of congress for two terms and a prominent man generally. The parents were noted for their industry, sturdiness, intelligence and integrity, and they earned longevity by their absteminous, natural and even lives, and were rewarded with ripe old age which terminated in human century plants, fruited with rich deeds and examples—a stock from which has grown no gnarled trunks or feeble stems. Possibilities are contained in a plant from such a mold. Ezra J. was finally fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and graduated from Middlebury college in 1861, having a record of the highest scholarship and superior natural grace and effective rhetorical delivery, and was a systematic thinker; his exceptional qualities receiving merited recognition in his selection as valedictorian of his class, and in other ways. It was the choice and purpose of his father that this son should pursue a professional life, and to that end Ezra J. read law a number of months, but his natural inclinations were in the direction of a business life. Had he followed the profession (in the opinion of those who have known him from his youth) he would have made a decided mark in the same—but he has made his mark in his chosen business life. Soon after his graduation he married Miss Jennie Remsen of Middlebury, and they have had six children, five now living. In 1862 he came to Chicago, and liking the ways of the West in matters of business, he concluded to settle here, and the following year formed a partnership in the firm of which he has since been the financial manager—the largest house in that line of business west of New York, doing a business in all its branches of about $10,000,000 annually. He has resided the past eleven years at Lake Forest, a few miles out from Chicago, where he has an elegant home, with all the surroundings which can contribute to make it such. He was one of the founders and is now a trustee of the Lake Forest University (Presbyterian), one of the best in the West, is one of the local directors of the London-Globe Insurance Company, and otherwise an active and public spirited citizen.

He has been an eminently successful business man, and he can have the proud satisfaction of knowing that it has been to his own intrinsic capacity, to his diligence, industry and conscientious observance of the highest and best rules of business that he owes his success. His bearing in all the relations of life is unaffectedly a blending of gentleness, uniform courtesy and natural dignity, which has inspired and won the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He never ceases to be a gentleman under any circumstances, though always practical, industrious and independent of adventitious circumstances and firm in character—qualities which ennoble human nature, dignify human life, and make human advancement possible. His every appearance is that of a successful business man at the head of a large establishment, who has great responsibilities, but is yet calm and self-reliant under the consciousness that he is fully able to perform his work—none of the pretences of a vain man and none of the hesitancy of a weak one. Such is Ezra J. Warner, graduate of Middlebury college, as seen in Chicago to-day.

L. W. P.

## REVIEWS.

Recent events lend special interest to the opening paper in the March *Century* on the "Land of the False Prophet," by General R. E. Colston, formerly of the Egyptian General Staff, and leader of two expeditions in the Soudan. General Colston's article was written early in October, yet he seems to have anticipated the obstacles with which the British expedition has had to contend and the information he conveys throws much light on subsequent events. Numerous illustrations and careful maps aid the descriptions; and a portrait of General Gordon, from a photograph made in 1867, is worthy of note. Four profusely illustrated articles are comprised in the March contribution to the series on the American civil war; and they are remarkable both with respect to the pictures and their historical importance. Colonel John Taylor Wood, the senior surviving officer of the Merrimac, describes the combat with the Monitor as seen from within the Merrimac and entitles his paper "The First Fight of Iron-Clads." This is followed by a graphic account of what took place "In the Monitor Turret," by the late Commander S. D. Greene, who commanded in the turret, and relieved Admiral Worden when the latter was disabled in the pilot house. General Colston who, during the fight, was "Watching the Merrimac" from the Confederate works on Sewall's Point describes the scene in a brief paper with the above title. In the third part of the "Recollections of a Private," Warren Lee Goss describes the march up the Peninsula with McClellan. Several subjects are treated in "Memoranda of the Civil War," notably the conduct of "General R. S. Ewell at Bull Run," who is defended by Major Campbell Brown against statements made in General Beauregard's article published in the November *Century*. The defense consists mainly of a correspondence which passed between Generals Beauregard and Ewell. In this number of the *Century* Messrs. James and Howells continue their respective serials. The astronomer Langley concludes his paper on "The New Astronomy"; Mr. John Bigelow prints his "Recollections of Charles O'Connor," the famous lawyer; and Mr. Stephen M. Allen his "Reminiscences of Daniel Webster," each article being accompanied by a full-page portrait. Rev. O. B. Frothingham has a striking essay on "The Worship of Shakspere." Besides the verses in "Bric-a-Brac," poems are published by Stedman and Cheney. The editorials deal with "The *Century* War Series," the cholera, and "Freedom of Discussion." In "Open Letters" "The Claims of Chicago" to future pre-eminence are discussed; and among other matters "Progress in Forestry," and "The Blue and the Gray." The first edition of the February *Century* was 180,000, a subsequent edltion bringing the circulation up to 210,000. The first edition of the March *Century* is the largest first edition of this magazine yet printed, namely, 190,000.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for March is an unusually spirited number. Dr. Holmes here definitely opens his "New Portfolio," which is exceedingly engaging. Besides the three serials by Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Jewett and Miss Craddock, which continue to increase in interest, there are several papers which are of value to thoughtful readers. The chief of these is a sketch by Clara Barnes Martin, called "The Mother of Turgeneff," which gives a curious account of the early influences which surrounded the great novelist, and a strikingly vivid, but not altogether pleasing picture of Russian home-life fifty years ago. Two scholarly articles, "Time in Shakespeare's Comedies," by Henry A. Clapp, and "The Consolidation of the Colonies," by Brooks Adams, an almost painfully realistic story by Bishop, called "The Brown-Stone Boy," and a delightful Mexican travel paper, with the grateful title of "A Plunge into Snmmer," by Sylvester Baxter, complete the longer articles of the number. The continuation of the papers on Madame Mohl must not be forgotten. There are, besides,four really good poems, and a fanciful little article by Edith M. Thomas is so poetical in feeling that it naturally takes it place among the poetry. The usual careful book reviews and short notices, together with the Contributors' Club (which contains a criticism of Mr. Watts's pictures), close this attractive issue. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

*St. Nicholas* for March opens with a frontispiece picture of the "Inauguration of President Garfield," to illustrate this month's installment of "Among the Lawmakers," in which the boy-page tells also of General Grant's second inauguration, and compares these with the inaugurations of Presidents George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. This is of special and timely interest to all patriotic American boys and girls. Another attractive series, entitled "The Children of the Cold," is started, to take the place of "Davy and

the Goblin," who make their farewell bow and end their "believing voyage" in this number. The new series, while scarcely less wonderful, is quite true, and in it Lieut. Schwatka, who has spent several years living among the Eskimo in their own homes, relates the many interesting things he knows about child-life in the Arctic circle. E. P. Roe, in the second chapter of "Driven Back to Eden," tells the entertaining story of how the little family of apartment-dwellers journeyed back to the garden-land, and of their very un-Eden like reception—rendered even more graphic by the numerous characteristic illustrations by Birch and W. H. Drake; while W. A. Rogers successfully performs a similar office for three chapters of J. T. Trowbridge's popular serial, "His Own Fault." Among the shorter stories are: a charming tale by Mrs. W. Julia Schayer, called "Liesel," telling of a little German girl who was befriended by the famous and benevolent Prince Poniatowski; "Little Kine," a bright story-sketch, by M. C. Griffis, of child-life in Japan, in which there is much that is new and strange to us who live on the other side of the world; and a clever story by Sophie Swett, with the title, "How Santa Claus Found the Poor House," and there are other stories, sketches, and poems by Louise Stockton, Celia Thaxter, Malcolm Douglass and others.

*Vick's Floral Guide* for 1885 is an elegant book of 150 pages, a colored plate of flowers and more than 1000 illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and vegetables and directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the center table or a holiday present. Send on your name and postoffice address, with ten cents and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents. Vick's seeds are the best in the world. The *Floral Guide* will tell how to get and grow them. Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 210 pages, 6 colored plates, 500 engravings; $1.25 in elegant cloth covers. Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 32 pages of reading matter, a colored plate in every number and many fine engraving. Price, $1.25 a year; specimen numbers 10 cents; 3 trial copies 25 cents. We will send to one address Vick's Magazine and any one of the following publications at the prices named below; Century, $4.50; Harper's Monthly, $4.00; St. Nicholas, $3.50; Good Cheer, $1.25; or Wide Awake, Good Cheer, and Vick's Magazine for $3. JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

## EXCHANGES.

Our long delay has brought us a large supply of exchanges of various characters and descriptions, all of which are welcome at our board and carefully perused for the fresh news which they bring. Harsh criticism must be spared, for the same general spirit seems to pervade the whole class of college literature. One paper is superior to another in only that it has the experience which the other greatly needs and the inexperience of the latter can be overlooked.

This seems to be the case with nearly all on their first start into existence, and, by the way, we have received several new publications. Two will be noticed namely, *St. John's Collegian*, published at Annapolis, Md., and the *Blair Hall Literary Magazine*, published at Blairstown, N. Y. The former is an eight-page monthly without a cover, and the latter, though possessing a cover, can indeed be made more attractive. The avowed purpose of the *Collegian* is a proper one, but we think the paper should receive a little more attention; for any college paper which desires a standard reputation cannot be edited any too carefully. The *Magazine* has a poetic turn.

Many items of especial interest could profitably be noticed. The *University Gazette* agitates the question of a dining hall. The demand for this necessary feature of college endowments is certainly increasing. Why are not dining halls as essential to a student as dormitories? Most of our boys would prefer the former if they were to have a choice, provided it yielded the craving demand for sustenance. We are satisfied with our short experience in that line And at Tufts also they seem to be trying to support such an institution.

The *Tuftonian* also has a very suggestive article for the college man under the title, "Does it Pay?" We quote the following: "Success from the money standpoint can be obtained without a liberal education, but a greater, grander and more complete success is more easily and surely achieved through its aid."

The *Novelist* has been received. It is a new periodical published at New York by John B. Alden and contains several continous novels. The following exchanges have been received: McGill University Gazette, Argonaut. Polytechnic, Tuftonian. Archon University Herald, The Reveille, Balen Student, The Varsity, St. John's Collegian, Bowdoin Orient, College

Argus, Colby Echo, The Adelphian, University Cynic, News Letter, College Record, Oberlin Review, North Western, Rockford Seminary Magazine, The Haverfordian, Dartmouth, Del. College Review, Irving Literary Gazette, College Miscellany, The Campus, College Rambler, Blair Hall Magazine, Ariel, Badger, Normal News, Trinity Tablet, Volante, Syracusan. Since the above, the first two numbers of the Lombard Review have been received at our board. The paper should be encouraged in every particular, as it is a good representation of the character of the institution from which it came. It immediately assumes a position worthy of success.

## PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'24. Rev. Cephas Kent died at New Haven, Feb. 2d. He had withdrawn from active work for several years on account of failing health. His sincere piety and humble faith made him greatly beloved by all who knew him. His last years were spent with his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Knowlton.

'39. Rev. James D. Hills, a retired clergyman, died at his home in Hollis, on the 6th of January, after a brief sickness, at the age of 76 years. The deceased was a native of Windham, N. H. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy and entered Middlebury college in 1835, where he remained three years and graduated at the Theological Seminary in Gilmantown, N. H., about 1840. He was settled for a time at Lowell, Vt., and in 1844 settled at Westford in the same State. After several years of successful service his voice failed and he was compelled to resign his charge. He purchased a farm in Hollis and settled there. He was a deacon of the Congregational church, a teacher in the Sabbath school, a man esteemed and beloved by all.—*Boston Journal.*

Mr. Hills' name is not mentioned in the general catalogue.

'58. Stephen A. Walker has been re-elected President of the New York Board of Education. This is the sixth time he has been elected to that office.

'65. George Z. Erwin of Potsdam was elected Speaker of the New York Assembly by the Republicans.

'66. J. S. Grinnell has just been elected State's Attorney for Chicago.

'69. William J. Gilbert, United States Commissioner and County Court Commissioner, is practicing law at 21 Broadway, New York city.

'75. C. M. Wilds and family have moved into Prof. Kellogg's house on Main street.

'76. William H. Sheldon was married to Miss Jennie Farnsworth Wednesday evening, Jan. 14th. St. Stephen's church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The decorations were rich and beautiful. An arch of green was overlaid with white roses. A massive bell, also covered with white roses, hung over the pathway of the bridal party. The altar rail was twined with white satin ribbon. Over three hundred roses were used in the decorations. At 8 o'clock the opening strains of Wagner's Bridal March from Lohengrin announced the approach of the bridal party. The dress of the bride was plain and brocaded satin, trimmed with duchess lace. Her ornaments were diamonds (the gift of the groom) and tea roses. Dr. Sheldon and wife were the recipients of many beautiful and valuable presents.

'77. J. R. Newell is in the real estate business in Topeka, Kansas.

'80. C. M, Prynne, who has been engaged on the Springfield *Republican*, is now editorial writer on the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*

'81. The house occupied by the Rev. C. S. Murkland, Chicopee, Mass., was burned down on the 18th of last month. Mr. Murkland's loss was slight. His furniture was saved with little injury.

'81. E. M. Parker is practicing medicine in Brockton, Mass.

'83. C. B. F. Palmer has heen engaged as stenographer for the Central Vermont Railroad Co. His address is St. Albans, Vt.

## TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Only three weeks more of college.

President Hamlin delivered the Forefather's address.

Miss Analytics was suspended the morning of February 7.

There has been good skating on the creek during the past week.

C. K. Ober delivered an address before the Y. M. C. A. January 15.

Prof. Brainerd's survey was used in the decision of the Kidder case.

There was a dance at the Addison House, Feb. 17, to end the season before Lent.

Where do you spend next vacation? New Orleans is rather pleasant at this time of year.

A good change has been made in regard to 'the heretofore-too-rigid rule' of promptness at church.

During the winter months the bicyclists have used the rink for exercise on their machines.

We understand that '86 intend to come out with silk hats as soon as the new styles are on the market.

Miss Elga Stewart gave a very pleasant party to a number of her friends before she left for Washington.

There is some talk of constructing an aqueduct to furnish Middlebury with water from a pond seven miles distant.

"At eighteen he was the son of a tinker." We would like to be informed whose son he was before he arrived at that age.

There has been a great deal of coasting on the college hill this winter, where the bicyclists have their finest coasts in summer.

*Co-ed.* "Let 's visit," sitting down beside him.

*Freshman.* "Well, I could do that just as well with you across the room."

The street lamps are now furnished with the duplex burners and are great improvements on the old style. There should be such a light on every corner.

How can the faculty complain that there is too much sleigh-riding, when there are many horses and cutters connected with the college, and the weather so charming?

It is so hard to hear the bell, in the south end of Starr Hall, that we think it would be a good idea to open some of the cupola windows and thus save tardy marks.

It makes a student feel good that there is one term during the year that is free from final examinations, in spite of the double dose at the end of the spring term.

The apparatus for the gymnasium has arrived and been set in place. The students now take regular exercise and intend to give an exhibition sometime in the spring.

The skating club no longer holds regular meetings; but some of the old members attend the Wednesday evening sessions, as there is music at the rink that evening, every week.

Miss Higley's music class is not so large as last term, quite a number being too busy with other work to devote time to vocal culture this term, but intend to return during the spring.

The Junior exhibition and hop is to be deferred till the first or second Tuesday of next term. A good idea, as it otherwise would occur during Lent and consequently be a failure as far as the dance was concerned.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Adelphi Society was held at Academy Hall, March 4. The programme for the evening was very interesting. The popular college quartette rendered some of their finest selections.

We have only had one lecture in Middlebury during the winter, which was delivered by H. H. Ragan on "Paris, the Magnificent." We are indebted to Mr. Stewart for the occasion, for which we hope he will accept our thanks.

Prof. and Mrs. Brainerd entertained the students and friends at their residence, the evening of Feb. 15. Quotations were the order of the evening. It is unnecessary to say that every one had a most enjoyable time. Miss Brainred who was present, has returned to Wellsley.

A number of students and people of the town were in attendance at the ice carnival at Montreal this year. They say it is worth going to, simply to enjoy the tobogganing. Well, that is not espeeially surprising, as there is hardly a trip made by a toboggan without a lady.

Friday afternoon at the High school rhetoricals is more popular and attractive even to the students than our Saturday mornings at college. And it will continue so till the faculty take enough interest in this department of study to be present and thus give some stimulus to hard work in oratory.

The twelfth annual masquerade ball was held at the town hall, Feb. 11. There were fifty-two couples present. The supper at the Addison House was the finest ever given there, in our judgment. Music was furnished by the Howard Opera House Orchestra. The managers evidently know how to make everything pleasant.

The ladies of the library gave an entertainment at Colonel Fletcher's residence the evening of Feb. 17. We were not present and consequently cannot give a very accurate account of all that took place, but one

feature of the evening's programme was a spelling school; none of the scholars were very good spellers; yet, even an old bachelor ought to be able to spell the word "Matrimony;" hereafter if you cannot spell it, why simply 'decline' it.

The ladies have furnished a room at college where they study; funds for which were obtained by the Dickens party, which, by the way, was a grand success in every respect. About thirty-five characters were represented by the students and some ladies of the town. Remember, no gentleman is allowed to enter the room. Wonder if they would not let us carry up an armful of wood?

CLASS-SUPPER, '87.—Brandon House, Feb. 27, 1885.

Oration, - - - - - H. N. Winchester.
History, - - - - - - John S. Zelie.
Prophecy, - - - - - F. C. Langworthy.

*Toasts:*

Old Middlebury, - - - H. N. Winchester.

Ground in this social mill,
We rub each other's angles down.

Our Departed Brothers, - - Geo. E. Knapp.

Absence makes the heart grow fonder.

Our Sisters, - - - - - Jas. T. Clark.

With us in the spirit,
(Thank the Lord no worse.)

'88.—Ye Verdant Green, - - Geo. R. Wales.

An infant crying in the night,
And with no language but a cry.

Our Faculty, - - - - - John S. Zelie.

A progeny of learning,

Our Past, Present and Future, - John A. Fletcher.

Triumphs and banquets,
Wreaths and crowns and cheers.

[Being requested, the editor of 'Town and Campus' has allowed the following to be published in his columns):

*Senior*—"What racket has been going on this evening?"

*Junior*—"What, haven't you heard about the fun? Why the Sophs. are in for a class supper at Brandon and the Freshies are after the toast-master. They got him over in the Addison House, but Rider managed to smuggle him away."

*Sen*—"Did they know he had escaped?"

*Jun*—"Yes, and so they went to the depot, and waited till the class came along."

*Sen*—"I suppose they grabbed him there, and in consequence broke up the supper."

*Jun*—"Well, hardly; you see the Sophs. came down through some one's back-yard and armed themselves with some cordwood, so that when they met the Freshies they simply pounded half a dozen of them on the head and laid them out."

*Sen*—"Why, the Freshies must have attacked the Sophs. and thus have given them occasion to use the 'wood pile' you speak of?"

*Jun*—"No, sir, the Freshies were simply standing with their hands in their pockets."

*Sen*—"Well, well, never mind, I fear we can't agree on that. It's hard to believe one man would butcher another just for the fun of it. But what has '88 done to offset their defeat?"

*Jun*—"Why, you see, when the train left, they came up to college and rushed '87's rooms. Don't give me away and I will tell you all about it. Well, the first thing they did was to burst in the rooms, put out all the fires, pour ashes and water in the beds, turn over the furniture, dose all the hats they could find, pull down the stovepipes, scatter soot all over the carpets and end up by hanging out the Sophs' clothes to air in the trees, and then cut for their rooms." Whereupon he leaned back in his chair and chuckled till his sides ached.

*Sen*—"I don't see anything amusing in such actions. I suppose the Freshies expected the Sophs. would let themselves be rolled around in their best clothes, while they were prepared for the fracas with their old clothes. As I understand by the information given me, the Sophs. warned the Freshies to keep their hands off them, as they were determined to go to Brandon and they would use force if necessary. Now, after having warned the Fresh. I think the class was justified in their decision. However, we can hardly blame the Fresh. for the revenge they took. On the whole, I think they are about even.

*Jun*—"Give me your hand on that, old boy, and as representatives of both classes let us agree that the actions of either class cancels that of the other. Let's go to Colby's—."

*Sen*—"And let our glasses clink to our motto, 'Wit, not physical strength.'"

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The great sculptor Michael Angelo once said to a friend who was inclined to chide him for paying so much attention to trifles in his work, "Attention to trifles makes perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

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The power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do small things.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

Yale claims that the elective system is killing class spirit.

The Mormons are about to erect a college at Salt Lake city.

A State university has been founded at Lake City, Florida.—*Ex.*

Four governors of Vermont have been graduates of Dartmouth.

Amherst will soon dedicate the finest gymnasium in the world.—*Ex.*

The leading jurist of Japan is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

The Seniors at Williams have decided to graduate in caps and gowns.—*Ex.*

It is said that President McCosh of Princeton attended ten colleges and graduated at six.—*Ex.*

Edward Everett Hale will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Brown university this year.—*Ex.*

Vice President-elect Hendricks has promised to deliver the annual address before the Yale alumni.

The University of West Virginia declines to admit a colored student. Race prejudice still lingers.—*Ex.*

Dartmouth has recently received a thousand-dollar scholarship, the benefit of which is to go to no student who uses liquor or tobacco.

It is rumored that Prof. Dwight, who has done so much to make the Columbia law school a success, will retire after the present year.—*Ex.*

Harvard has followed the plan adopted by Williams college of having the protection as well as the free trade view of the tariff question presented to its students.—*Ex.*

In Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark universities are open to women. France has opened its Sorbonne to them and Russia its highest medical schools.

One of the old-time regulations at Yale directs that "A student shall raise his hat at a distance of ten rods from the president, at eight rods from a professor, and at five rods from a tutor."—*Ex.*

The Yale alumni association of New York city gave a reception to United States Senator-elect William M. Evarts last Friday evening. Speeches were made by Chauncey M. Depew and the guest of the evening in their characteristically happy vein.

At the sex-centenary anniversary of the founding of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, James Russell Lowell responded for Harvard college. He said it afforded him pleasure to answer for the oldest college in New England the greetings of the oldest college in Old England.

## SPORTING.

Boating at Princeton seems to have died a natural death.

There are twelve candidates for the Harvard university crew.

Both Oxford and Cambridge have two trial eights in training for their annual race.

Brown university has organized a boat club and intends to send a crew to the intercollegiate regatta.

The Harvard Freshmen are said to have a strong nine, with four change pitchers and four change catchers.

The University of Pennsylvania is endeavoring to raise $50,000 for a gymnasium. Ten thousand dollars has already been secured.

Oxford beat Cambridge at foot-ball for the fourth time in succession last month. The record now stands, Oxford 6, Cambridge 2, drawn games 4.

President Eliot of Harvard, President McCosh of Princeton and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins have rowed in their respective 'Varsity crews.—*Ex.*

Foot-ball is booming at Dartmouth. The success of the team this year has been satisfactory, and a trainer is talked of for next season.

Twelve men have gone into training for the Columbia crew and good hopes are entertained of turning out a crew able to compete with Harvard successfully.

The *University of Pennsylvania Magazine* says: "Owing to the fact that foot-ball has broken up so many students, the trustees are thinking about breaking up foot ball."

It is said that in spite of the prohibition of the Faculty against games with other colleges, Harvard thinks of keeping up a foot-ball team and making another Canadian trip next fall.

A billiard-table has been added to the gymnasum at Brown university and is largely patronized. It would be a good idea to have a table here, that is, if we had a gymnasium in which to put it.—*Yale News.*

Princeton has informed the University of Pennsylvania that her crew will no longer be a competitor for the Childs cup. In view of this the cup will probably be awarded to the winner of the intercollegiate regatta.

The great interest taken in foot-ball in England, and the skill with which it is played, are well known by the fact that the combined foot-ball teams of Oxford and Cambridge were recently defeated with ease by a London eleven.

At Amherst no student is allowed to enter any athletic games, including base-ball and foot-ball, without permission of the department of Physical Culture, and at Harvard no student is permitted to join a crew without being able to swim.

The new cinder track of the University of Pennsylvania, with its adjoining dressing and bath-rooms, has just been completed. It is a quarter of a mile in length, fifteen feet wide on the turns and eighteen feet wide on the straight.

The committee of Harvard professors on athletics have given notice that "they have been convinced that the game of foot-ball as at present played by college teams is brutal, demoralizing to players and spectators, and extremely dangerous." They propose to request the Faculty to prohibit the game after the close of the present session.

The London *Pastime*, the leading authority in the world on foot-ball, prints an account of the recent Yale-Princeton game. It claims the goal for Princeton, but says that "very little science was shown by either side, both evidently depending upon brute force to win the game. Certainly such a game would not be tolerated in England."

## PLUNDER.

French for dog—La cur.

"Veni, vidi, sed non vici." Thus sighs the Senior who recently fell desperately in love with a pretty face.

Student (translating)—"And er—the—er—he—er—went—er—" Professor—"Don't laugh, gentlemen, to err is human."

A Junior, hearing of "a great *gore* running through the town," asked if those animals were very dangerous in these parts?

Class in Geometry: Tutor—"Mr. H., what is a special angle?" Mr. H.—"Do you mean the definition, or do you want to know?"

"Why is the dissecting-room like the river St. Lawrence in winter time?" "Because they are both *subject* to *stiff*ening." "O, I-ce."

Soph: "Who is that infernal corpse? Looks as if she had been dead sixteen years." Fresh: "I suppose she can't help it; but it is my aunt."

In Logic (subject the law of identity): Prof.—"You will of course agree that a=a?" Theologue—"A *what*, professor? A apple don't equal a pear."

"I do not blame the fellow that took you out riding, but I do blame you for going," was the remark of a Senior Prep., as he gave his girl the mitten not long since.

At the Ball: "I do love dress!" exclaimed a young society belle. "Then I should think you wou d wear more of it," replied the cynical bachelor friend of middle age.

Professor (who is standing in the rear of a model, turning a crank): "Now, gentlemen, this wheel, you see, is the driver, and that the follower; and behind them is a crank." Prolonged applause.

Fair Maiden (after a thrilling description of "the rush")—"O, what fun! How exciting! I always enjoy excitement." Bright Student (with sudden inspiration)—"And always excite enjoyment."

Conversation overheard on a Tremont street horse-car: First Irishman—"Soy, Pat, and what the divil is a cyclorama?" Second Irishman (after a moment's thought)—"Sure, Tim, me boy, that's only the new dude name for a *gas-house*."

"What do you call your dog, Georgie?" asked the visitor, pleasantly. "Psalm," said Georgie. "That's a funny name for a dog," the caller replied; "Why do you cali it Psalm?" And the boy explained that he did so because the dog was not a hymn.

Charming Maiden—"You threw me a kiss yesterday, didn't you?" Junior (apologetically)—"Yes—I did." Maiden (confidingly)—"I don't exactly like extemporaneous or off-hand kisses." Junior (promptly and with an appropriate gesture)—"Neither do I."

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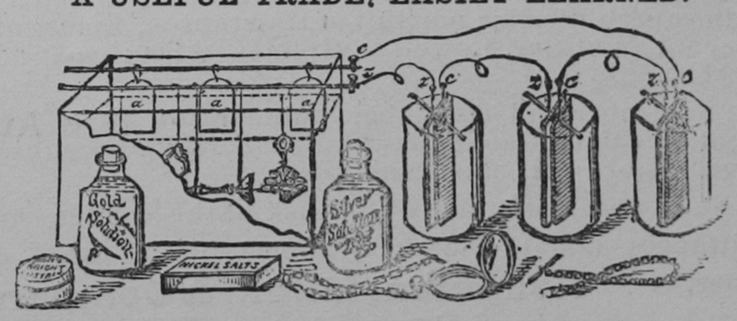


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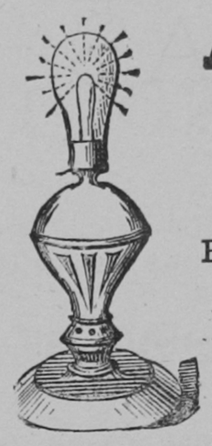

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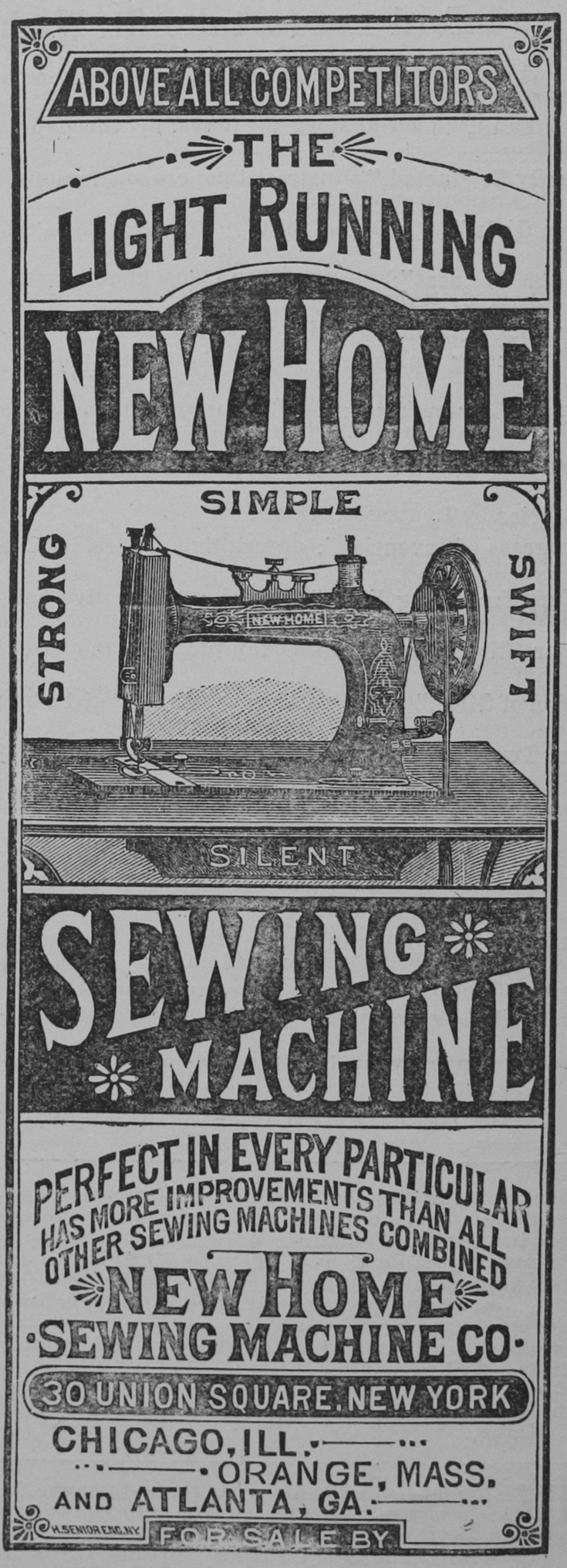


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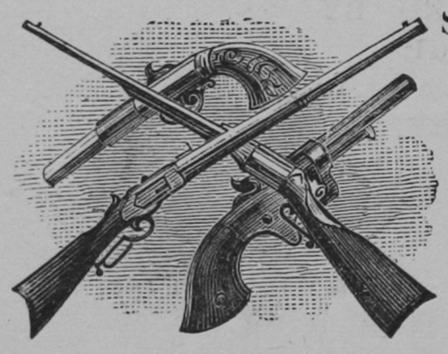

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